The Bombay Gazette,

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Maraschino.. } Liqueurs.
Anisette.....
And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.
Apply to
ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.
Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen: Rs.	As.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	20	
Do. Do. Black ,,	25	
Do. Do. Yellow ,,	29	
Amontillado, Red ,,	32	
Do. Do. Black ,,	28	
Port ,,	15	
Do. Pints ,,	30	
Claret ,,	30	
Do. Lovelle, Yellow ,,	30	
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ,,	35	
Champagne, Sparkling ,,	38	
Do. Do. Not sparkling ,,	42	
Sauterne ,,	30	
Moselle ,,	36	
Do. Sparkling ,,	36	
Hock ,,	20	
Rhenish ,,	30	
Pale Brandy ,,	30	
Do. Do. very fine ,,	35	
Gin, Old Tom ,,	18	
Geneva, ,, 15 Flasks	23	
Cherry Brandy, finest ,,	36	
Do. Pints ,,	18	

Liqueurs of finest qualities.
N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.
11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

			Rs.
SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	,,	24
White do.		,,	15
Brown do.		,,	22
Yellow do.		,,	42
MADEIRA, very old		,,	
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity	Quarts	,,	28
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	15
Red Seal	Quarts	,,	24
Do. Do.	Pints	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux		,,	34
Leoville		,,	28
St. Julien		,,	22
Medoc		,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul Quarts	,,	40
Do.	A. DePaul Pints	,,	21
Do.	J. C. Morizet Quarts	,,	36
Do. do.	Pints	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine...	per dozen	38
MOSELLE do.		,,	21
CRABBE'S GINGER WINE		,,	18
TREACHER & Co. do.		,,	42
CURAOOA		,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	
do. Julien Robins (30 years old)		,,	50
Rum Fine old Jamaica		,,	20
Gin—Old Tom Booth, London		,,	
Do. Hollands in cases		,,	
WHISKEY Glenlivet, Crabbie		,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.
Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS, Dublin. BARCLAY and PERKINS, London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes	Rs. 2	0 per Tin.
Do. à-la Barigoula	,, 2	8 ,,
Asparagus	,, 2	10 ,,
Black Pudding	,, 2	10 ,,
Do. with Truffles	,, 3	8 ,,
Haricots Verts	,, 1	8 ,,
Julienne Soup	,, 2	4 ,,
Do. Do.	,, 1	6 ½ Tin.
Pates Foies Truffled	,, 4	4 ,,
Do. Snipes	,, 3	4 ,,
Do. Larks	,, 3	4 ,,
Do. Seal	,, 3	4 ,,
Do. Hare	,, 3	4 ,,
Do. Fowl	,, 3	4 ,,
Green Peas	,, 1	8 per Tin.
Sausages	,, 2	4 ,,
Do. with Truffles	,, 3	8 ,,
Truffles	,, 9	0 ,,
Harricots Flageolets	,, 1	8 ,,
Salmon in Oil	,, 3	8 ,,

ALBERT VINAY.
5, Forbes Street Bombay

TENDERS FOR COALS.

TENDERS for the supply of 4,000 to 5,000 Tons of good Steam Coal required by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company for the use of their Steamers as may be required from time to time will be received by the Manager of the Company up to Tuesday the 17th instant.
Conditions and further particulars can be ascertained on application at the Company's Office.
L. C. de MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS.

TENDERS for the supply of Provisions to the Crews of the steamers as well as for Oil, Firewood and Water, for one year, will be received by the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company up to Tuesday next, the 17th instant.
Conditions and further particulars can be ascertained on application at the Company's Office.
L. C. de MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

DR. EDWARD SMITH ON HEALTH AND DISEASE, as influenced by the daily, Seasonal and other Cyclical changes in the human system. Small 8vo. Rs. 8.
"This is a very remarkable book. It contains the result of a vast amount of original observation of facts, and a thoughtful application of the observed facts to practical purposes."—*Athenæum.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER &Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.
Bombay, 7th June 1862.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash.*

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

MESSRS. S. D'ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
Wholesale and Retail Woollen Warehouse.
Established 1846.

THE following price list will give the Public a most advantageous opportunity to purchase every description of wearing apparel, Civil, Military, and Naval.
S. D'Esperance & Co. are now in a position to guarantee that all orders will be punctually and satisfactorily executed, and that as regards, Fit, Style and Workmanship unsurpassed.

Superfine Black Dress Suits from	Rs.	48
Tweed

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 13th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 03/16d. to 3d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do....	2s. 07/16d. to 1/2d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do....	2s. 03/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 to 221 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	34 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	81 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares.....	218.3.9	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. 15th.
Hydraulic Press Company..	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 23,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
ElphinstoneLandCompany	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs.500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,559	459 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Manockjee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	94
,, Loan 1842-43	
,, Loan 1854-55	
New Five Per Cent. Loan	106
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	113½ to ¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 237 do.
German Crowns.....	,, 243½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106 5/16
Gold Leaf	,, 16 5

FREIGHTS.

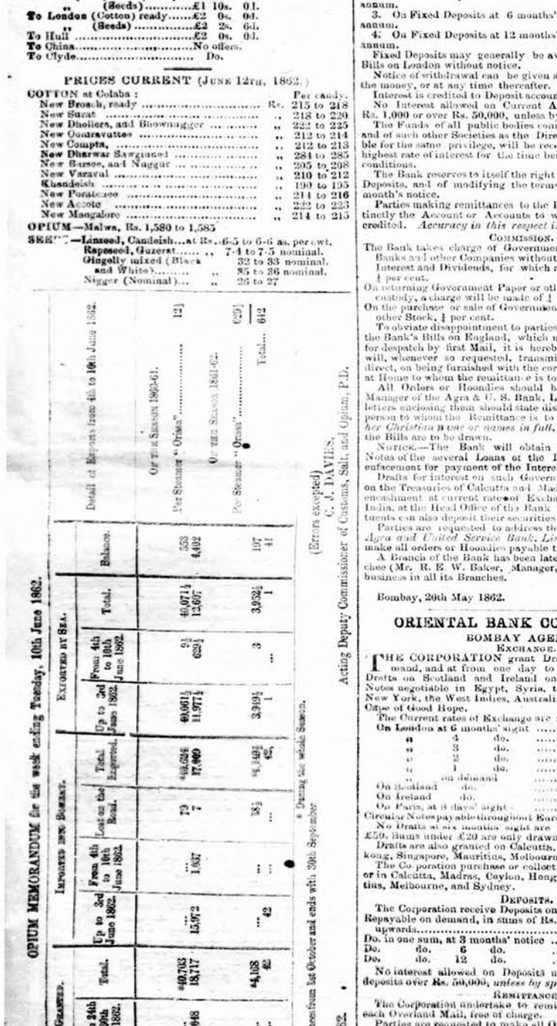
To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£1 15s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds) ..... £1 5s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton) ready .....£2 0s. 0d.	
,, (Seeds) .....£2 2s. 6d.	
To Hull .....£2 0s. 0d.	
To China.....	No offers.
To Clyde.....	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 12TH, 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba :	
New Broach, ready	Rs. 215 to 218
New Surat	,, 218 to 220
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger	,, 222 to 225
New Oomrawutee	,, 212 to 214
New Comptta, ...	,, 212 to 213
New Dharwar Sawgaeed	,, 284 to 285
New Barsee, and Naggar	,, 205 to 208
New Veraval	,, 210 to 212
Khandeish	,, 190 to 195
New Poraicoee	,, 214 to 216
New Acoto	,, 222 to 223
New Mangalore	,, 214 to 215

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,585

SEED—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-5 to 6-6 as per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ..... 7-4 to 7-5 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)..... 32 to 33 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)..... 25 to 27



BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per cent.
Do.	6 do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, a charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

May 2nd, 1862. ANTHONY HUMBUGH, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 cent. p er annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. er Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A. M. o 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
,, ,, 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, ,, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, ,, 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
,, ,, 1 month's sight..... 1 s. 11¾d.
,, ,, On demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes ..... s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the name, number, or accounts to which the same is to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Bank and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of 1 per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, the same will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange (which, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfranchisement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, ,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, ,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, ,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, ,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, ,, on demand ..... }
On Scotland ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland ..... }
On Paris, at 8 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—
Without charge.
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....
If to be remitted in India, a Commission will be charged of .....
¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .....
¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, } 1s. 11¾d. ,,
Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... }

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862. R. W. PRESCOTT, Acting Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 11	Paul Augusti	Messemsecker.	Moute Video 12 March.
June. 12	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton.....	Surat, June 11.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
June 12	Princess Somawatty...	Roy	Singapore.
	Behar (s).....	Brooks.....	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Several Natives

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Gloriosa*, H. Wyeth, bound to London via Tuticorin, obtained her Port Clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Preston.—411 tons and 13 cwt. Coke, 1,008 pieces Deals, 1 case Hat's, 2,500 bars R. Iron.

Sea Mond.—31 packages Cordage, 1,135 packages Merchandise, 26 casks Hardware, 299 cases Steel. 1 case Cutlery, 2 cases Umbrellas, 6 caks Glass, 900 bundles Nail Rod Iron, 711 cases and 75 pieces Machinery, 2,093 ingots Spelter, 500 boxes Tin Plates, 4 cases Leather, 12 cases Rivet &c., 174 pieces Iron Work, 185 kegs Nail, 2 cases Saddlery, 2,318 Sheets and 68 boxes Iron, 14 bales Yarn, 100 hhds. Ale, 400 bars R. Iron, 200 kegs Earthenware, 5 packages Carriages and Harness, 293 nos. Steam Pipes, 3 cases Ca-tings, 22 lamp Posts, 5 cases Lanterns, 1 case Fire Engine, 10 truck Bodies, 13 bales Dundee Goods, 20 cases Yellow Metal and Sheating, 240 Iron B. P.

From London.

Unrivalled.—50 cases Yellow Metal Sheets, 463 casks Bottled Beer, 4 cases Arsedew, 3 boxes Needles, 1 box and 1 cask Glass Ware, 1872 packages Merchandise, 346 cases and 2 qr. casks Wine, 1 qr. cask Brandy, 2791 Bars and 229 bundles Iron, 10 casks Cochineal, 100 boxes Candles, 558 kegs and 414 Faggots Steel. 19 casks Iron Work, 3 cases Stationery, 13 cases Weights and Scales, 8 casks Lead Pipes, 1 case Cigars, 6 crates Earthen Ware Jars. 6 cases Furniture, 500 barrels Pitch. 500 barrels Tar, 100 tons Chalk, 142 bales Canvas, 4 cases Books. 4 cases Lathers, 50 cases Anchors Stocks and Shankles.

From Melbourne.

Lord Raglan.—Cargo Ballast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 12TH JUNE 1862.

For London.

Burlington.—1 box Indian Oilmanstores. John Baretto and Co. : 100 bales Orchilla Weed, 342 cwt. 16 lbs., Maenes and Co. ; 56 pieces and 2 packages E. Teeth, 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs., Bowanjee Vullibhoy.

Victory.—240 bundles Sageekhar, 475 cwt., Mahomed Ramjee.

Morayshire.—23 cases Chundroose, 45 cwt. 24 lbs., Ralli Brothers ; 339 pieces E. Teeth, 21 cwt. 2 qr. 2 lbs., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

Earl of Balcarres.—4 packages Sundries, Jehangir Nesserwanjee and Co. : 30 cases Indigo. 75 I. maunds, Hajee Soomar Ebram ; 5 bales Cowdies, 30 corges, Shaik Boolen.

For Liverpool.

Edith Byrne.—316 bundles Linseed, 158 cwt, Damoder Doongersey.

Douglas Castle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee.

Tornado.—35 bales Cotton, 122¼ cwt., Verjeevun Vullubdas ; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Permanund Moolchund ; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Veerjee Nursy and Co.

Arabian.—50 bales Hemp, 175 cwt., Jairam Viram.

Bangeedown.—400 bundles Linseed, 200 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Godrej Pirojsha.

Morning Light.—900 bags Linseed, 1,350 cwt., Fernandisee.

Argonaut.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co. ; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Monica.—275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Oodhow Nanjee ; 393 bales Cotton, 1,375½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Virginia.—275 bales Cotton, 962½ cwt., Hurrydass Nuthoo ; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., John Tanner and Co.

Bute Family.—437 bags Sursee Seed, 655½ cwt., 7 bags Linseed, 10½ cwt., 3 bags Jingelly Seed, 4½ cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Royal Saxon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wamjee Gocul.

Shark.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ruuchordass Canjee.

Rising Sun.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., William Nicol and Co.

Campbell.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Orisad.*—23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Allalibhoy Habibbhoy ; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ladjee Soodar ; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensey and Co. ; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co. ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Samrow Moolemull ; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Orissa.*—4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Damodur Megjee.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Orissa.*—1 chest Sundries, Hassum Ajim.

For Siam.

Fair Alluan.—27 bales E. Piece Goods, 983 corges, Moteechund Roognathdass.

For Calcutta.

Fort William.—70 bags China Brass Supaca, 79 cwt., Heerjee Arrutt ; 171 packages Sulpher, 215 cwt., Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta and Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Tyndall, Lieut. H., 2nd Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, from Punjaub.

Roberts, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Harpur, Captain J., Commandant G. I. Horse, on leave, to England.

Wellshart, Major F. W., 3rd Bombay European Regt., on medical certificate, to Europe.

Seton, Lieut. A., Engineers, on leave, to Europe.

Joynt, Assistant Surgeon C., M.D., on medical certificate, to Europe.

Harrison, Lieut. C. V., Sinde Horse, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Hearn, Surgeon C. B., on sick leave, to England.

Cadell, Vesey, Surgeon J. W., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 12th June 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day to-morrow, The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1862.

No. 371.—The following Despatch, No. 69, dated 25th February 1862, from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, is published :—

MY LORD,—I have received and considered in Council your letter, No. 335, dated 9th December 1861, forwarding Copies of Correspondence relating—

1st.—To the rule laid down in the Circular from the Horse Guards, No. 142, dated 18th June 1861, by which Soldiers appointed to fill vacancies caused by Non-Commissioned Officers being sent home for discharge, are only provisionally appointed, and are not allowed to draw the pay of the rank in which they are acting, till the discharge of those sent home is actually effected ; and,

2nd.—To the alleged insufficiency of the numbers of Sergeants and Corporals laid down in the scale of Establishments for Britis h Regiments, communicated in my letter, No. 247, of 17th June 1861.

2. With regard to the 1st question, the Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion, 20th Foot, states, in illustration of the inconvenience resulting from the operation of the Circular referred to, that he has this season lost 19 (ten) Serjeants, Invalids, and Time-expired men, and that the Head Quarters will consequently be ten Serjeants below the strength ; and that Officer considers it a hardship that during the time (10 or 11 months, and in some cases much longer) that must elapse before the men get their discharge, the deserving men who are doing their work should not receive the pay of the rank to which they are provisionally promoted.

3. That ten Serjeants out of forty should leave the Regiment in one season must be a rare and exceptional circumstance ; and in all ordinary cases it may be assumed that a proportionate number of rank and file will go with them ; but in any case, I cannot consider it in the light of a hardship that men should, as preliminary to receiving substantive promotion, be appointed to act temporarily and without pay in the higher grade, pending the occurrence of an actual vacancy in the authorised establishment.

4. The establishment of Non-Commissioned Officers with a Regiment of Infantry is fixed, as remarked by your Military Finance Department, on a liberal scale, and I cannot under any circumstances sanction its being exceeded.

5. I approve, therefore, of your decision in this case, that the rule laid down in the Circular from the Horse Guards must be observed.

6. The question of the proper establishment and promotion of Non-Commissioned Officers was fully discussed with the War Office before the new scale was adopted, and I concur in the opinion you have expressed that the allegation made by the Officer Commanding the 35th Foot, that the number of Non-Commissioned Officers laid down in that scale is insufficient for a Regiment in India, is not made out.

No. 372.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 15th May 1862, No. 538, is republished :—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish in General Orders the following Extract paragraph 3) of the Royal Warrant of 1857 on the subject of Clothing for the Royal Artillery, and to direct that its provisions in regard to the supply of Full and Undress Clothing in alternate years to Troops and Batteries stationed within the tropics be made applicable to India :—

Extract from paragraph 3, page 5 of the Royal Clothing Warrant of 1857.

Royal Horse Artillery and Riding Troop

One Busby, Quadrennially.
One Dress Jacket, One pair Overalls, One pair Spurs, and One pair Leather Gloves, Annually.
One pair Spurs, Biannually.

Royal Artillery.

One Busby, Quadrennially.
One Tunic, One pair Trousers and One pair Boots, Annually.

Except when stationed at Ceylon, Hong Kong, Mauritius, St. Helena, and the West Indies (Bermuda excepted) in which cases the following Rule will be observed in the case of Clothing :—

Busby, Quadrennially.
Tunic and Cloth Trousers, Undress Jacket and two pairs of Serge Trousers, Biennially.
One pair of Boots, Annually.

In the years in which the Tunic is not issued compensation in money for the difference will be granted to each man, to be expended by the Officer Commanding for the benefit of the Soldier in such articles as may be best suited to the climate. The compensation is fixed at £1 10s. for Serjeants, and 4s. for Rank and File ; the money to be charged in the Contingent Accounts, supported by a Certificate, as directed for Regiments of Infantry serving at the Stations abovenamed.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1862.

No. 373.—The following letter, No. 749, dated 23rd April 1862, addressed by the Government of India to the Adjutant General of H. M.'s British Forces stating that the G. O. G. G. No. 540, of 1860, regarding grant of furlough to Europe to Non-Commissioned Officers applies to men of the local Indian Forces only, is published for general information :—

"SIR,—In returning the papers forwarded under your endorsement of the 12th October last, No. 283/1, in which inquiry is made whether Government General Order, No. 540, of 1860, may be considered applicable to Non-Commissioned Officers of H. M.'s British Forces, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that that order applies to men of the local Indian Forces only, as intimated in the last sentence of paragraph 2 of that order.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council observes that men of the local service are tied to India for life or till worn out, whilst the term of foreign service for British Regiments is now only ten years ; moreover furlough is, by the General Order referred to, denied to limited service men during their first period of service ; and by Government General Order, No. 269 of 7th March 1862, a special bounty on re-engagement is granted to men re-engaging in India at the Head Quarters of their Regiments, expressly in lieu of furlough. I am &c.,

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

For William, the 23rd April 1862.

No. 374.—In all practicable cases cash due to the Commissariat will be paid by Corps and Departments into the Civil Treasury, and except at the Presidency, a shroff will not be allowed after the 1st July next to any Commissariat Office in which the system of payments by cheques may have been established.

Executive Commissariat Officers will, when presenting bills for payment, transmit with them an order authorizing the Civil Treasurer to receive payment to the Credit of "Military Remittances" according to the amended Rules of the Board of Audit for Bills of Exchange, &c., page 20, Article 114 ; the Treasurer's original Receipt being forwarded by the Corps or Department concerned to the Commissariat Officer in liquidation of the Bill.

Where there is no Civil Treasury the Commissariat Officer must receive cash payment as hitherto.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1862.

No. 375.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that new Musketry badges shall be issued yearly, and that requisitions for them shall be included in the annual clothing indents of Corps.

The Indent must show the established proportion in each Corps ; number remaining in Store ; number due on former indents ; and the number required to complete the authorized complement, viz. :—

90 Marksmen's badges.
10 Best shots of Companies' badges.
1 Best shot of Regiment's badge.

For each Serjeant of the best Shooting Company.

Badges for best shots of Troops or Companies are only to be indented for at the rate of one per Troop or Company.

No. 376.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 20th May 1862, No. 552, is republished :—

"The following Paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 153 of the 11th April 1862, and the Memorandum from the Secretary of State for War therein referred to are published for general information :—

Copy of a Memorandum received from the Secretary of State for War, showing the advantages allowed to Militia men who have been transferred to Regiments of the Line, is herewith forwarded.

MEMORANDUM.

Men who volunteered into the Line from Regiments of Militia during the period stated in the margin are allowed to reckon towards Pension half their Militia Service rendered after the age of eighteen, provided, *first*, that they have completed six months' General Military Service ; *second*, that they declared their former Militia Service on enlistment, and *third*, that the Militia Regiments from which they volunteered were in a state of embodiment at the time of volunteering.

This latter condition, however, is not required with regard to men who were transferred during the year 1858, provided they volunteered during the last week of the annual period of training of their disembodied Regiments.

It must be understood however, that in no case can the Militia Service allowed to be reckoned towards Pension be permitted to reckon towards discharge under the limited enlistment Act.

The Militia Service above granted is also allowed to be reckoned towards Good Conduct Pay granted under the Royal condition that the service subsequent to approval must be accompanied by the prescribed Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Line Regiment, that the man's name has not been entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book for at least two years (of his Line Service) immediately preceding his claim.

In cases in which a Militia man fraudulently enlists into the Line, his Militia engagement not having expired, the Secretary of State for War under Clause 50 of the Mutiny Act has no power to allow to be reckoned towards Pension the man's Line Service, which has elapsed prior to the date upon which the Militia engagement terminates.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 377.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 29th May 1862, No. 551, is republished :—

"The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 1, dated 14th April 1862, are published for general information.

Letter from No. 279 of 1861, dated 15th November.

Proposal that the Rule granting half Staff allowances during Furlough to Non-Commissioned Officers of the Public Works Department may be considered applicable to Non-Commissioned Officers of all Departments, and further, that the men acting may be granted the full allowance of appointments during the absence of the permanent incumbents.

PUBLIC WORKS CODE, SECTION III.
Persons in the Military Service.

Paragraph 10.—Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers employed in the Public Works Department may be allowed leave of absence, by the Local Government, for any period not exceeding two years, on Medical Certificate, provided that no such leave be granted within two years after return from a previous leave. The Local Government may also grant leave on private affairs for any period not exceeding six months after six years' service, provided the exigencies of the public service admit of it.

Men obt

appeared altogether, suddenly abandoning their contracts without any previous notice or warning. This description of assistance must be estimated with due foresight and consideration, weighing the characters and securities of the parties with whom a special contract may be in progress of fulfilment, and placing *no* reliance on those casual contractors with whom you have no fixed engagement." When a contractor with whom you have a fixed engagement serves you well in situations where his life is in peril, as many of the native contractors in India have done, it is a most ungracious return to grudge him the extra profit he may require, to meet the vital risk to which he becomes exposed. Profit is his object, as it is that of every tradesman; and we think it is only reasonable that the profits and the risk should be in proportion.

A writer who is in favour of introducing the British Commissariat system into India, speaking of the Indian system, says "Our armies have never wanted either supplies or the means of transport, but to such an extent have these depended on the services of powerful millionaire native contractors, that Commanders-in-Chief and Governors-General have had to condescend to endeavour to keep those parties in good humour." This is exactly what Commissariat Officers of the British Department are particularly enjoined to do. The writer, probably, little thought that when he was sneering thus at the Indian system he was contemning the English system. The instructions to the Officers under the latter are—"You must, therefore, be cautious and be well-informed; and, offending no feeling, and making known your intention to be guided by an impartial principle of justice, address your requisitions in such terms that you can insist upon their fulfilment. You cannot be too cautious in endeavouring to preserve the good-will of the inhabitants." "It is astonishing how much may be done by carrying with you the confidence and goodwill of the inhabitants; and nothing that leads to this result is undertaken in vain." "Moderation and kindness are quite compatible with a determined perseverence in what is right and necessary." How far the spirit breathed in these extracts, taken from a work written by a Commissary General experienced in the British system, differs from the bouncing tenor of the following extract taken from a contemporary! "Ordered to any country they [the Royal Commissariat] must be prepared to turn the resources of that country to the utmost account, and in a measure to depend on them, despite all the inhabitants could do to prevent them." It does not seem to have suggested itself to this writer that there are large tracts of country in many parts of the world which produce nothing fit for human sustenance, and that there may be, in time of war, such a thing as an exhausted country where nothing eatable remains for man or beast. Owing to one, or both of these circumstances it must have been, that the system he recommends "worked badly" as he says it did, "at the beginning of the Crimean War." However, it will be a satisfaction to the Indian Commissariat to know, that "our armies have never wanted either supplies or the means of transport," and they will be doubtless thankful to him for the information; but it will be difficult indeed for him to shew that this efficiency was secured by bouncing.

INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL.

LIEUTENANT STONE, for Suez; Mrs. Showell and child for Marseilles, and Lieutenant Boyd for Southampton, are the only additional passengers who proceeded yesterday by the Mail steamer *Behar*.

A NOTICE from the Telegraph Department intimates that the Mahableshwar Office was closed yesterday.

WE have much pleasure to notice the appearance of a Compendium of the English and Gujarati Dictionary prepared by Mr. Ardeshir Framjee and Mr. Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, with the assistance of the Gujarati Poet Narmadashunker Lalshunkar. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay Press. It is doubtless a standard work, supplying the desideratum long felt in the Vernacular literature. To the students of the Gujarati language it is invaluable, and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage. The volume (of about 506 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press (*Union* Press) from which it issues. The character of the work is briefly but truly described in the Preface, which we give below.

"It was the determination of the Editors of this Compendium to give it publicity after finishing the enlarged compilation of the English and Gujarati Dictionary they are preparing, of which four parts of 100 pages each, extending to the letter H have already appeared. But their friends and the principal supporters of the work having expressed a desire for a Compendium like the one now submitted, to use it as a book for ordinary reference till such time as the enlarged work is completed, and the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Howard also being in want of a similar work for the use of schools, the undersigned offer this small volume to the kind consideration of the enlightened public. Notwithstanding the limited field of the Compendium, it contains almost all the useful and ordinary words with their correct signification and in many instances, the slight shade of difference of signification is also explained. The undersigned asked assistance of their friend Kavi Narmadashunker Lalshunkur to co-operate with them to expedite the completion of the work, as well as to secure its accuracy, and it is hoped that the book will prove useful both to the general reader as well as to the pupil at school."

WE notice that the health of the Town has declined during the last week. Both cholera and fever have increased. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 296 against 286 of the week preceding; showing a slightly unfavorable change. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS:		
Cholera		6
Other diseases		14
INDO-EUROPEANS:		
Cholera		1
Other diseases		1
HINDOOS:		
Cholera		66
Small-pox		3
Fever		66
Other diseases		60
MUSSULMANS:		
Cholera		5
Fever		31
Other diseases		19
PARSEES:		
Cholera		2
Fevers		8
Other diseases		7
JEWS:		
Cholera		0
Other diseases		3
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:		
Cholera		6
Fever		1
Other diseases		3
NEGRO-AFRICANS:		
Cholera		0
Other diseases		2
UNKNOWN RACE:		
Various diseases		0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	4	15
Cholera	86	134
Measles	1	6
Fevers	112	134
Nervous system	9	12
Respiratory system	15	20
Vascular	1	1
Alimentary	37	38
Cachexy	14	18

SIR CHARLES WOOD has, we understand, given the tailors a good turn, for which we hope they will be grateful. The Maharajah has, we are told in a London letter, established a long talked of institution,—a uniform for the members of the Indian Civil Service, in the different grades and positions We have heard since receipt of this news from England, that the order for this uniform has been in this country for some months, and that Lord Canning could have issued it had he been so inclined. If his Lordship had got a suit made for himself, and put it on at Calais, he would have secured from the little boys and beggars at Dover a more becoming reception and ovation than he did from the people of England, after his glorious government of India, superior, according to the *Times*, to that of Hastings, Wellesly, and Dalhousie mixed up together. We have not heard what the Wesminster Maharajah's uniform is like; but we suppose that it will soon be detailed in the *Gazette*.—*Englishman, June* 3.

OFFICIAL, MARINE, AND ULTRA-MARINE MINISTRY.

No. 39. His Majesty the King, orders, through the Secretary of the State of Marine and Ultra-marine affairs, that it be duly signified to the Governor General of (Portuguese) India, that by a telegram from the Portuguese Minister at Rome, intelligence is brought that on the 12th of April, the said Minister sent an express to London, with the *Bulls* of the Archbishop of Goa, the *Brief* of delegation and the *Pallium* for despatch to Lisbon by Southampton Packet which was to leave on the 17th, and that this news was today telegraphically communicated to our Consul in Bombay for the information of the said Governor General of India —Paço, 15th April 1862.

(Sd.) JOSE DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.

Boletim do Governo Nova Goa, 13th May 1862.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An Inquest was held yesterday before the Deputy Coroner on view of the body of a woman named Aaye, aged about sixty years, who came to her death by a Shigram knocking her down near the Bazar Gate. The poor woman died the other evening from the injuries she received *Verdict*:—Accidental death.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M., *Thursday, June* 10*th*, 1862.

BROACH.—Interruption.
BULSAR.—S. W. light with heavy rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. rainy.
COCHIN.—Rain Ther. 80.
CALLE.—S. W. light and fair Thermometer 82.
GOA.—West strong with rain.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. with rain at times.
KURRACHEE.—Interruption.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Calm and Cloudy with rain Barometer 38 Thermometer 64.
MADRAS.—N. E. Thermometer 86.
PAUMBEN.—Fine Thermometer 89.
SURAT.—S. W. strong with heavy thunder and lightning.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 12th June 1862.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE LATE ROBBERY AT COLABA.—*James Scott, James Burnes* two Soldiers and two Parsees named *Shapoorjee Cowasjee* and *Dorabjee Cawasjee*, were each brought up for examination.

Mr. Leathes appeared on behalf of the Parsee defendants.

Hoosien Shah Sab, a Police Duffadar said.—I know these two defendants (the Parsees). On the 28th of May last in consequence of information I received, from one Cursetjee Cowasjee, I went to the Shop of these two Parsees. They were in the shop. The said Cursetjee Cowasjee had some conversation with them, while I remained on one side watching them. Then the defendant Shapoorjee Cowasjee came out, looked here and there and then went in. Then he went into the shop and I saw him take out a parcel from under a cask. I went and gave it to Dorabjee Cowasjee. He concealed the parcel under his sudra and was giving it to Cursetjee Cowasjee, when I went and seized it in Dorabjee's hand. I asked him what it was. He said "nothing." Then I opened it, and found the parcel to contain these knives and forks and these other articles, now produced. I asked Dorabjee whose property these were? He said "this is mine," then afterwards he said "it is not mine."

Cross examined by *Mr. Leathes*.—I went to the defendants at about a quarter past seven o'clock in the evening and they were seized at about half-past seven. I and my sepoy named Govind went. Nobody else. I remained concealing myself opposite the shop about twenty paces off, the whole width of the Bazar street, I was sitting outside of the verandah of a house whose name I don't know. There was a road between me and the defendants' shop, the verandah on which I was, was open. It was dark, there was a light in the shop of the defendants. I could see from the place where I was concealed into the shop. When I first went I could not conceal myself these two petitioners alone were there. Their shop is a liquor shop to and from which people are constantly coming and going. I did not see any person enter that shop while I was there. I *could* see. No one entered the shop while I was concealed; only these two persons and Cursetjee Cowasjee came. I was in the verandah when I saw Shapoorjee Cowasjee take the parcel from under the cask. The cask was there by the side, where he was sitting to sell, about two or three paces from the door. It was a large cask on a stand. He pulled it from under the cask without lifting the cask. Several people were passing and repassing. My sepoy was sitting by me all the time. Cursetjee Cowasjee had gone into the defendants' shop. I have known him since he went to the defendants' shop that night. That was the first time that I saw him. He is not a Police spy. There is a Parsee Havildar in the Police force. I do not know that Cursetjee Cowasjee is his spy. The Parsee Havildar came a quarter of an hour after the defendants were seized. I had not communicated with him before. Defendants were taken into custody. They were taken to Rowjee Subadar's house. The Parsee Havildar came to Rowjee's house. I recollect what I told Rowjee about this. I did not tell him that I saw those things lying on the table in the prisoners' shop. After we left the Subadar's we took the defendants to Mr. Forjett. The Parsee Havildar accompanied us. I did not tell Mr. Forjett that I saw these things on the table in the defendants' shop. I have been about one year and three quarters in the Subadar's section.

Govind Babajee, Police sepoy No. 616 said.—On the 28th May last the Duffadar and I went to a goldsmith's shop opposite the defendant's in Bazaar gate road. This time not a single person went to the defendants' shop. Both defendants were there. Shapoorjee took out a bundle from under a cask and gave it to Dorabjee, who put it under his sudra. They talked together. In the meantime the Duffadar went running and seized Dorabjee with the bundle in his hand. The bundle was opened and these articles were found therein. The defendant Dorabjee first said, "it is my property," then said "it is not my property." The shop was searched but no more property like this was found.

Cross-examined by Mr. Leathes.—The defendants' house was searched as well as the shop, but nothing more was found. At the time Dorabjee said "it is my property" the Duffadar, I, and these two defendants and Cursetjee were there, nobody else. When Cursetjee went to the defendants' shop he began talking with Dorabjee. He did not take anything to drink there. Both defendants were in the shop the whole time. I do not know the name of the goldsmith to whose shop we went. He was in the shop, he is a Goozeratee. We did not go into his shop. We were standing out on the road, we were as far as from this table to that window (about 50 feet) from the defendants' shop about that distance. No one else was standing with me and the Duffadar. The goldsmith was at his work. Several persons were passing and repassing. This time not a single person went to the defendants' shop. The cask was on a stand, one or two paces from the door. I would see the cask from where I was standing. There was a light. We received the information about 6 o'clock, and in the meantime I changed my clothes. The Parsee Havildar was not present when these defendants' were arrested. He came about five minutes afterwards. I know the Parsee boy Cursetjee, he is a dealer in eggs. I know him for a year or two. He may have come before the Police, I don't know. I do not know if he assists the Parsee Havildar.

Cursetjee Cowasjee said.—I am a dealer in eggs and reside in Moody Kanah in the Fort. I know these two Parsees (prisoners Dorabjee and Shapoorjee) I used to sell eggs to them, and about a month and a half ago, I went to them to demand money. Dorabjee said "I have forks and knives with me to sell. If you find any customers tell me. Then I left and nothing more was said about the matter until the 24th of May, when in consequence of what I heard the Duffadar say, I went to the prisoner Dorabjee about ten o'clock on the 28th in the morning, and asked him if he still had the property for sale. He said "I have got the property with me." I then asked him if he would sell it now at three was a purchaser. He said "no, not now, come to my shop about seven o'clock at night and I will give you." I went to the shop at a quarter past seven o'clock, having previously told the Duffadar. Dorabjee told me to sit down. He then said to Sorabjee, go and see if any sepoy is out there. Sorabjee went and returned immediately and said to Dorabjee "no one is out there." Then Dorabjee said to Sorabjee "bring the property which is under the cask." Sorabjee brought a bundle from under the cask and gave it in Dorabjee's hand. Then Dorabjee as he was sitting put it on his thigh under his sudra, and said to me, "take it away." I said "how can I take it away when I don't know what articles it contains." Then the Duffadar came and seized the property in Dorabjee's hand and said "What is this." Dorabjee said "nothing." The Duffadar took it from his hand and put it on the table in his shop and opened it and saw this property found in it. Then Dorabjee was asked whence he brought the property. He did not answer the Duffadar. The Duffadar looked in his shop, no other property was found. Then the two prisoners were taken to the house of the Subadar. The Duffadar and Subadar went to search the house. I was not present. I went with the prisoners and the Police to Mr. Forjett. There the Subadar told Mr. Foriett that this property had been found on the prisoners.

Cross Examined by Mr. Leathes.—The Duffadar, Subadar and a Sepoy and a Sirkars-man a Parsee. I and the prisoners' relations went to Mr. Forjett. Sorabjee was the name of the Sirkar's man, now he is a Havildar. He was made a Havildar next day. He came to the shop a quarter of an hour after the prisoners were seized I did not ask the prisoner where he got the knives and forks, when he told me they were for sale. I did not see them. I waited for a month and a half before I made any communication to the Police as the Duffadar told me that knives and forks had been stolen at Colaba. I thought these might be them. It was on the 24th May that he told me. The Parsee prisoners' house was not searched on that day, but on the 28th. When I went to the shop of the defendant, the Duffadar went to the verandah of a house opposite. I live at the back. I saw the Duffadar sitting in the verandah with a sepoy. He (the sepoy) was also sitting in the verandah, the distance from the shop was as far as from this wall to that wall. When I went to the shop no one was there besides the prisoners. No one came to the shop while I was there A good many people were passing and repassing. I did not get liquor in in the defendants' shop. The cask was behind some other casks at the back of the shop. People in the street could *not* see him take the bundle from under the cask. How can I tell whether the Duffadar could see him take the bundle from under the cask. He was on the verandah. I saw it taken out from under the cask by Sorabjee. It was a large cask. A sepoy was with the Duffadar when he came in and seized the property. I am certain that Dorabjee said "it is nothing," and that is all that he said, I have known the Duffadar since he came to the Fort, about a year and a half ago. I knew him by sight. I came to know of this in consequence of a row being made by the Subadar and Constable as they had gone to the prisoners shop on the 24th May about three o'clock in the afternoon. I was about half an hour after that that I first heard of the robbery at Colaba. I did not go in the prisoners shop on that occasion. The Police did go in, but I do not know whether they searched the prisoners' shop or not. I still sell eggs and earn ten or fifteen rupees a month. I used to sit to sell my eggs in the Bazar. I have known the prisoners a long time, I never had any quarrel with them.

By the Magistrate.—Dorabjee said to me "take it away, we will talk afterwards about it."

HIS WORSHIP adjourned the further hearing of the case until the 17th instant.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A woman of the name of *Bujee* was charged with attempting to commit suicide on Wednesday last.

Police Sepoy No. 550 said.—Last night at about 10 o'clock, at Colaba I heard the prisoner crying out that she had been beaten. She said "my husband beat me." She then ran and jumped into the sea. I took her out. There was water up to my waist there.

Prisoner, in her defence, said.—My husband beat me without fault severely, on my chest. I have two children and he has another wife. She tells him and he beats me.

The Husband, as the prisoner called him, was here called and said, that the woman was not his wife, but that she was only in his keeping.

Prisoner continued, I am not his married wife but have been in his keeping for ten years, I won't attempt to take my life again. I don't wish to live with him, let him be ordered to give me my box and things.

HIS WORSHIP asked the prisoner if she had any witnesses to prove that the man had beaten her.

Prisoner said that she could produce evidence in support of her statement, but there were none in Court.

HIS WORSHIP told the prisoner that she could take out a summons against the man and bring up her witnesses. His Worship admonished the woman not to attempt to commit suicide again, and discharged her.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

DEMURRER FOR ARGUMENT.

63 Cosmo Damiao Pinto *vs.* Captain G. C. Evezard.

Pleaded Cause.

John Smith and others trading &c. *vs.* Andrew Boyd (part heard).

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Thursday, 12th June 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Mr. Venayekrao, applied for a probate of the will of one Canjee Carrumchund to be granted to one Madowjee Carrumchund. The affidavit of the applicant Madowjee stated that the testator died in Mangalore in September 1857, leaving a widow and a son, both of whom still resided in Mangalore, and that the latter was now of the age of eleven years. The testator during his life time carried on trade in Bombay. By his will he made over all the beneficial interest in his property to his son and wife and directed that his brother Madowjee should have authority to lay out the property to advantage and carry on the business until the son attained the age of sixteen years. Mr. Westropp said that the office of the Court had taken a different view of the will, and conceived the son and wife to have been appointed executors, whereas the tenor of the will contradicted such an opinion. He referred to Williams on executors part 1, Book 3, chap. 3 where two kinds of executors are mentioned, limited and absolute, and speaking of limited executors, Mr. Williams says that those are appointed for a certain period or until the sons attains age. Upon this authority, the learned counsel contended that the applicant had limited executorship. The applicant's case was apparently a bona fide one, since the will did not give him a shilling, on the contrary it prohibited his having any share in the property.

The Chief Justice thought it singular that the applicant should be the sole deponent of all the facts stated in the affidavit, and wished for further confirmation of the age of the son.

Application postponed accordingly.

Todaceldass Ramdass & Co. vs. John Macfarlane and others.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Venayekrao, appeared for the plaintiffs, to shew cause against an order nisi obtained in April last by Mr. Dunbar on behalf of one of the defendants, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, all proceedings in this action as against the defendant Bhugwandass Purshotumdass should not be stayed, and why the plaintiffs should not pay to him all the costs of the application and those incident to the proceedings. Mr. Bayley said that this action was brought by the plaintiffs against eight or nine defendants, who carried on a joint stock business known as the Bassein Sugar Company, to recover monies due on an adjusted account. The order nisi was granted upon the affidavit of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass that until the summons were put into his hands, he was not aware of the action. The plaint was filed on the 21st October 1861, and on the 3rd January following, an order absolute was made for substituted service of summons to be made upon one John P. Cornforth, one of the defendants. The parties having thus proceeded, a plea of non-assumpsit was filed by Mr. Leathes on behalf of the defendants, the warrant mentioning the names of all the defendants, and on the 11th February replication was filed.

Chief Justice.—The warrant is signed by J. P. Cornforth, Edwin Heycock, and John Macfarlane, on behalf of themselves and other defendants not named.

Mr. Bayley said that Bhugwandass Purshotumdass by his own affidavit admitted himself to be one of the defendants, for he stated that he became a shareholder about March 1861, and that he sold the two shares he held on the 5th September of that year. The account was adjusted by Mr. Durand, one of the defendants, in July of that year, and therefore the defendant was clearly liable.

Chief Justice.—Is it a partnership at Common Law, or an incorporated Company under the Indian Act.

Mr. Bayley said it was a Common Law partnership and not an incorporated or registered Company. The cause of action arose in July when the defendant was partner, for, he did not sell his shares until September following. There was no doubt that all the partners at the time the cause of action arose were liable. So far as the plaintiffs were concerned, the defendant Bhugwandass having appeared by attorney he could not get out of his liability.

Puisne Justice.—He admits that he became a partner in March and continued so until September, while the cause of action arose in July.

Mr. Bayley in conclusion remarked that if the defendant's application was granted it would set a bad precedent and take the power out of the Court to put substituted service.

Puisne Justice.—His name, among others, appears in the substituted service.

Mr. Scoble on the same behalf referred to the letter of Mr. Leathes in which that gentleman pointed out to the plaintiffs' attorney what amendments were required to be made in the plaint. Mr. Leathes wrote that the names of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass and another defendant had been inserted in the plaint but not in the affidavit of jurisdiction, and that they must be inserted in the affidavit or struck out of the plaint. This shewed that defendant together with other defendants was represented by Mr. Leathes who managed the case for them.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, in support of the application, urged that all proceedings in this action as against the defendant Bhugwandass Purshotumdass should be set aside for want of proper service of summons. This was a question of partnership at Common Law, and the statute of service did not apply:—there ought to be a personal service. He referred to the rule laid down in Chitty that such of the defendants should be served personally with a copy of the summons. The learned counsel contended that the whole of the proceedings in this case were irregular, and carried on behind the back of his client.

Puisne Justice.—The order for substituted service must be set aside.

Chief Justice.—If Mr. Leathes had authority from Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, then Bhugwandass would be bound by it if Mr. Leathes had no authority Bhugwandass was not bound; in that case Mr. Leathes was acting improperly.

Mr. Bayley.—They were all partners at common Law, and if Mr. Leathes was instructed by some of them, one of them cannot turn round and say behind the back of his attorney that he gave him no authority.

Chief Justice.—The whole question seems to be one of postponement of the case to allow time to the party to plead.

Mr. Bayley.—I ask for a postponement of the case for ten days to enable the defendant to enter his plea.

Chief Justice.—A week's time is allowed to him to plead. Costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

Bleinjee Girdhur vs. Cowasjee Jehangeer Jassawalla.

This was an *exparte* cause: *Mr. Scoble*, instructed by *Mr. Sampler*, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 13,061 being the balance of account for cotton sold and delivered and monies lent to the defendant. Plaintiff proved the claim by producing the account and swearing to the truth of the items. The Court entered verdict for the plaintiff for the amount with interest at the rate of nine per cent up to the date of Judgment, and six per cent up to the date of payment.

Mahmed Hussan Rogay vs. Nooroodin Jeetaker.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 20,402, being the aggregate of the sums lent from time to time to the defendant and paid on his account and to his use. The defendant was represented by his uncle who said that his nephew was a lunatic and consequently unable to plead. It appeared that the defendant has been suffering from insanity since the last eighteen months, while the debt was contracted by him about seven years ago when he had been enjoying a sound state of mind. The Court offered to postpone the case to enable the defendant to engage counsel to conduct his defence, on condition of the uncle undertaking to pay the costs of the day and those of the postponement. Defendant's uncle having declined to become personally responsible for the costs, and Mr. Dunbar having represented that the defendant's friends had ample time to plead, the case was allowed to proceed. Defendant's uncle was allowed to watch the case of his nephew and cross-examine the witnesses. Plaintiff then proved the claim, and a verdict was recorded in his favour for the amount with interest.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Thursday, 12th June 1862.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Nowrozjee Merwanjee Poswalla, vs. Curseljee Dadabhoy Vullevalla.

Mr. Jehangeer Merwanjee appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cleeland for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 39, being arrears of rent due by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Jehangeer observed that they sought to recover upon an agreement the amount between the parties. The defendant it would appear occupied the third story of plaintiff's house, in Agiary Lane, and had paid rent for it for some time to the owner of the plaintiff and had continued to do so to the plaintiff himself since the death of his parent. The house formerly belonged to the plaintiff's mother who died about two years ago. By her will the plaintiff was appointed sole executor, and the plaintiff had up to recently received the rents, from the defendant. The defendant was not in a position to dispute the title, as the title deeds were in his hands. It could be shown that the plaintiff had been in the habit of paying the ground rent as well as assessment bills.

Mr. Cleeland said that the question must involve, if investigated, a consideration of title, and as this Court's jurisdiction did not extend to the investigation of such cases, therefore the case could not be tried in this Court. He had been instructed that the plaintiff was not the owner of the house which was occupied by the defendant. It was true, that the defendant had made an agreement with the plaintiff's father believing that he was the real landlord, this he subsequently found was an error. The title had been disputed by others. Notices had been sent to the defendant ordering him not to pay any rent to the plaintiff, or to any other party. Therefore He (Mr. Cleveland) trusted that the present case would not be adjudicated upon until such time as the dispute in respect to the title had been settled in the Supreme Court.

HIS HONOR then said the lesson was stopped from denying the title of the lessor to grant a lease, such a want of title is tantamount to a demand of rent. His Honor then read the agreement, and said that it was clear from it, that the defendant acknowledged the plaintiff as a landlord, the meaning of it was quite clear.

Mr. Cleveland said that the agreement was entered into with the father as an agent.

Mr. Jehangeer observed that it was subsequently entered into with the plaintiff in his individual capacity.

HIS HONOR in giving judgment said it was his opinion, that the fact of the defendant entering into an agreement with the brother of the plaintiff was in itself of very little consequence. However the defendant had not overcome the new agreement, which he had entered into with the plaintiff. As long as he occupied the premises he was bound to pay rent to the plaintiff. Therefore the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict.—*Verdict for plaintiff accordingly.*

Megjee Dawood vs. Tricumdass Mootjee.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 360 for brokerage due by the defendant to the plaintiff.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khundarao for the defendant.

Mr. Barton opened the case and said that fraud and covin had been committed by the alteration of a document without the consent of the party effected.

Mr. Khundarao said that Rs. 100 was the first amount of brokerage due to the plaintiff which had been offered to be paid.

The Plaintiff on being examined stated that he had acted for the defendant as broker at his request in the purchase of a house from Mahomed Essajee in April last. In compliance with his request he caused the house to be sold to him for Rs. 18,000. Witness acted as broker for both parties and was in fact the only broker employed in the transaction. A bargain paper was drawn up and signed by both parties. Govandass Doolbadass wrote the paper. The usual rate of brokerage for the sale and purchase of a house was two per cent, that rate was agreed upon with the defendant in the presence of Mahomed Essajee. The money had been demanded of the defendant. The agreement had been altered, when it was signed the addition was not there and it had not been put there with his consent. The purchase had not been completed.

There were some other witnesses examined on behalf of the plaintiff but little more was elicited.

The whole of the witnesses were subjected to a very tedious cross-examination by Mr. Kunderao to very little purpose.

HIS HONOR asked the plaintiff if he was willing to take fifty rupees.

The plaintiff said that he was not.

HIS HONOR, in giving judgment said that he, plaintiff, had not proved his agreement. Upon the plaintiff's own showing he was not entitled to more than Rs. 50. The plaintiff's evidence could not be credited. There had been three witnesses called in support of his case, but their evidence was contradictory. A broker had been called to prove the custom of brokerage at two per cent, but if he had told the truth he would have said there was no custom. The plaintiff had failed to prove a special contract for brokerage and likewise failed to prove that he was entitled to any brokerage at all, except by admission. The Verdict therefore would be for the plaintiff for Rs. 50 and with costs on that sum.

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), *7th June* 1862.

EVERY thing here at this moment is stale and unprofitable, which with unusually sultry and sickly weather, we are endeavouring to "pass our existence," (as the natives say) as well as we can. His Highness the Nizam has however been unusually active, inasmuch as he has bestowed Royal Titles on his son in law Seebly Sahib, the grandson of His Excellency Shums ool Omrah, the Commander in Chief, and son of Nawab Ikthidar-ool-Moolk, the brother in law of the reigning Nizam. Seebly Sahib has just presented the Nizam with a second grandchild.

The man seized at Nandhar and sent down as Ram Rao does not turn out to be the Simon Pure. A prisoner has just been brought in from Baroda in Berar, but the why and wherefore I am ignorant of at this moment. I should not be surprised if the man seized at Oojein was the person who occasioned the disturbance at Hyderabad.

His Excellency Salar Jung, the Minister, is making great efforts to improve the Civil and Criminal Courts of the City. He has got up a Board of Education, and for the instruction as well as amusement of the people he has determined upon a Museum. In this latter object he has the valuable assistance of Mirza Ali Mahomed Shoostry, a gentleman of known ability, who has had the advantage of visiting both London and Paris. Bapoojee, a Parsee gentleman, who has been appointed Collector of the City Customs, is trying to introduce order and uniformity in his department. In an Indian government, partaking so much of the aristocratic, you may suppose that the obstructions opposed to Bapoojee's measures are effectual; they are indeed insurmountable. The opinions of the people range on the side of the powerful, and Bapoojee is unpopular because he will not permit exaction in the higher classes nor fraud in the lower, and because he was a Parsee.

Colonel Davidson, the Resident, has been ailing of late, and we fear that this will lead him to leave even sooner than the spring of next year which he intended to do; we shall sustain a serious loss in him. His diplomacy has been well conducted. He has had much to do that was unacceptable to both the Nizam and his Court, yet His Highness is satisfied with him, trusts him more than he did at first, and had an easy intercourse between the Nizam and the Resident been habitual, His Highness might have called him into his counsels. Colonel Davidson's diplomacy I value chiefly for having kept things quiet, and aggravated nothing by intemperance and haste. He has forborne a great deal, in my opinion, by the exercise of a proper judgment. The strong hand might have brought on troubles, and if it were not used during the rebellion when intriguers were most active, it was taking up a becoming position not to use it afterwards when our power gave us greater security. Colonel Davidson's forbearance never sacrificed his personal dignity.—I cannot give you a better instance than the attempt of Jehangeer Khan to assassinate him and the minister—nor diminished his official influence. I believe he has disagreed with his Government in some measures which he was instructed to propose to the Nizam; this, in all probability, has brought him into disfavor with his own Government, but if, as I understand, his Government relinquished those measures on his shewing, it stands to reason that he set his Government right and disfavor certainly should not have been the consequence.

I will be losing the post, so more next time. *Vale, Vale.*

KURRACHEE, *9th June* 1862.

The C. and B. Steam Company's vessel *Governor Higginsm* is advertised to leave this evening with the English Mails, the packets closing at 3 o'clock. No news of any importance since my letter of the 7th was written.

From Hydrabad the *Sindian* has learnt that "a *young girl* aged *seven* years (who will call a girl of that age old?), having suddenly disappeared, the police were informed of the circumstance, and suspecting a married couple, they repaired to their house, when some *puggees* (trackers) took up the fortmarks which led towards a well a short way off. The body of the deceased was found in the well, and on returning to the house to search, the police discovered some ornaments belonging to the "little girl." The ingenuity displayed by puggees in their occupation is remarkable, and it is to be regretted that the local authorities do not take steps to prevent this useful class of men from dwindling, and, in course of time, passing away. These men ought to be organized and maintained in a proper state of efficiency. The idea of tracking robbers, &c., by their footsteps, seems to have originated with these people in their mode of tracking wild beasts when hunted. In hot climates, tigers, and almost all shy animals, are fond of taking shelter under umbrageous trees, and the foliage of those vines which grow luxuriantly on the margins of mountain streams. The torrents of these when they descend, occupy large spaces; but running off rapidly only leave a small current in the middle of a sandy bed. The wild animals, therefore, cannot quit their lairs either to quench their thirst, or for prey, without leaving the impression of their paws. Thus they are easily traced from one spot to another for hours together till killed. A vigilant and well paid puggee will track a man through a crowd, and follow him from street to street till he quits the village, and then continue the pursuit till they come up with him. It is not long since I read of an account of a thief taker, who having in vain followed the tracks of a man who had stolen a horse from the lines of a regiment of dragoons, accidentally recognized the same footsteps six months after in the middle of a fair at a neighbouring town. The foot left a very remarkable impression, by which it was known, and after several hours' tracking, the thief was traced out of the fair and apprehended on his road to an adjoining village, when he confessed the robbery of the animal. The services of the puggees will be lost to us if the local Government do not place them under its immediate control and enlist as many as can be got in Sind. They are remarkable for their fidelity and can render good aid in tracing thieves, murderers, and other criminals.

It is reported that a Pattimar laden with Cotton, Wool, and sundry other merchandise, has been wrecked near Seergunda, and that three of the crew have met with a watery grave.

The Report of the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce for the year 1861-62 is before the public, and I give below a summary of it. The commercial interests of the place are sure to suffer, if the wealthy and mercantile bodies withdraw their active co-operation from the Chamber, and thus render inefficient a machine whose only fault perhaps is that it requires to be excited a little, and a little more watchfulness exercised over every measure tending to a beneficial effect on commerce. The withdrawal of several members from Chamber does not speak much in favor of the future success of the association; and it behoves them to double their exertions to restore it to health and vigor. I now proceed to notice the annual Report.

The Committee regret to announce, that the Government have declined to comply with the urgent request of the Chamber, anent a direct steam communication between the Port of Kurrachee and Suez, on the ground that the present contract with the P. and O. Company would not admit of it; but the Committee do not despair, and intend again to urge this important subject on the attention of the authorities, especially as the Mail contract will expire shortly. The request preferred was reasonable enough; but the Government are not disposed to grant such a boon to a public like that of Kurrachee. The Government know more of the "commercial greatness" of this city, than its traders suppose.

The Chamber had, also, addressed the Government on the subject of engaging vessels here, instead of in Bombay, for the conveyance of troops proceeding to England. This petition was referred to the Commissary General, at the Presidency, who, being better acquainted with the state of the Kurrachee market, obtaining, as he must do, his information from more than one official medium, assured the Government that there were no means in Kurrachee for provisoning troop vessels; and the latter accordingly informed the Chamber, that their suggestion could not be adopted. We must, therefore, leave it to the Commisary General to look after the comfort of our homeward bound soldiers till Kurrachee can say she has stocks of her own.

The trade of the Port during the past season has greatly increased, cotton forming a considerable article of export. From returns furnished by the Collector of Customs, we learn that the amount of cotton shipped to Bombay was over 25,000 cwt., and to England, about a fifth of that quantity. The crop of oilseeds last season is reported as having been small and inferior; but there has been a visible increase in the season under review. The quantity of salt shipped to Calcutta is stated to have been about 20,000 tons.

The Report then adverts to the nature of the port dues charged on vessels frequenting the port. A representation was made to Government on the subject of altering these charges; but the Government refused to grant their prayer on the plea that the port dues should be commensurate with the expenses of the port. Commodore Wellesley was of opinion that the Kurrachee port was an expensive one for ships to visit; but, despite the opinion of competent and experienced men, the Chamber *will* stick to their own notions with an obstinacy that an earthquake would not shake out.

The new Custom House has been completed and occupied by the Customs' establishment. The construction of a new Electric Telegraph Office is about to be commenced.

The Report then goes on to dwell upon the practice prevalent here of adulterating almost every kind of produce offered for sale, and which is said to be greatly on the increase. The exertions of the Chamber to put a stop to these practices have proved futile; but since the publication of the report a case was tried before the Judirial Deputy Magistrate, which will, it is to be hoped, have a "salutary effect." The case referred to, is one in which an European firm instituted legal proceedings against an unprincipled native dealer for non-fulfilment of a contract entered into for the delivery within a certain stipulated period, of a quantity of gingelly seed; but when delivered it was discovered, that the seed was mixed with a good deal of rubbish. The dealer having refused to deliver in its stead seed of a good quality, the action was instituted, and the Judicial Deputy Magistrate pronounced for the plaintiff, by ruling that the defendants should deliver within ten days seed of a good quality, or pay the difference between the stipulated value and the present ruling rate in the market. "It is to be hoped," says the *Sindian*, "that the result of this action will have a salutary effect in repressing adulteration which takes place in almost every article of produce brought to the Kurrachee market." The artful and avaricious native dealer engaging in such practices can never be reached unless a Legislative enactment is brought into force, and after all, the remedy seems to lay in a great measure with the merchants themselves, if they will only bestir themselves.

The Report winds up with an announcement,

of their characters, if they should ever have the misfortune at the same hour in the evening to foregather with Colonel Dickson. But they carefully kept it to themselves. So did the Judge-Advocate; so did the prosecutor: and so did every witness who was examined for the prosecution. It was a mysterious secret which nobody would reveal. The prisoner in vain asked to have it pointed out to him. He was arraigned by the direction of the highest military authorities in Ireland for omitting to adopt it. That he did omit to adopt it was proved, after a trial of twenty-eight days, to the satisfaction of a court-martial composed of a Brigadier and fourteen field officers, and for his neglect of it he was sentenced to be cashiered. But what the fateful "it" was upon which such a ponderous process rested, and such formidable consequences turned, was never breathed by mortal lips within that court. Docile subalterns, who shall hereafter meet with a Colonel Dickson, may study the records of the trial with eager eyes, anxious to discover how they may propitiate so merciless a tribunal; but neither in those records, nor in the Articles of War, nor in any other official document will they find even the obscurest indication of the nature of the "lawful and proper means" on the adoption of which depends their escape from ignominious ruin.

One solution, indeed, of the mystery there is, which must be mentioned only to be laid aside. Superficial reasoners might gather from the evidence that Captain Robertson was brought to trial, and was condemned to the utmost penalties which the Court could inflict, because he did not fight a duel. The theory that, when a man is insulted, he is bound to give his insulter the opportunity of putting a bullet into him into the bargain was, in a less civilized age, prevalent in certain classes of society, and may possibly still lurk in some military brains, in which, as is frequently the case in such organizations, the reasoning faculty is abnormally minute. But the supposition that the Court-Martial were really trying Captain Robertson for not fighting a duel is quite inadmissable. It is true that throughout the whole trial Captain Robertson seemed to be of that opinion: for he devoted all the efforts to the task of showing that it was through no fault of his that a challenge was not sent to Colonel Dickinson. It is also true that his prosecutor Colonel Bentinck, appeared to think so: for he laboured hard to establish an opposite conclusion. But it is incredible that General Gordon's Court-Martial can have deliberately set the Articles of War at defiance. Still more incredible that they can have been guilty of condemning to ruin a man who was at their mercy, upon a charge which no one had ventured publicly to make, and which they themselves did not venture publicly to discuss. The prosecutor, Colonel Brownrigg, who performed his office with an animosity which nothing but a soldier's privilege of frankness could justify, distinctly disavowed any such accusation against the prisoner in his speech. It is impossible that he can have endeavoured by his evidence to establish an imputation which he repudiated all intention of making. At least if these "officers and gentlemen" have been guilty of such conduct towards an unpopular victim, their mysterious trial requires a totally new definition to bring them within its range.

There are many other circumstances in this remarkable trial which will puzzle a civilian in search of an explanation of military honour. For some reason or other, there had been a cabal against Captain Robertson in his regiment. It appears from the evidence of the Adjutant Harran, who was at the head of it, to have had very little to do with the Dickson insult. What the cause of it was lies hidden in the same mystery as the omission for which Captain Robertson was cashiered. It seems that at an archery meeting at Birmingham some of the officers heard something at which they were very indignant, and that thereupon several of them conceive[d] a strong desire to turn Captain Robertson out of the regiment. What it was may well perplex the sharpest guesser. It was something that was not bad enough for superior interference, and it was something upon which ladies could be, and were, consulted. What the charge was, however, is little to the purpose. It is from the way in which it was handled by his brother officers that we wish to deduce, for the benefit of civilians, the mode of proceeding which it is characteristic of "officers and gentlemen" to adopt. In the first place, they heard it upon mere rumour, which they did not attempt to sift. In the second place, they did not attempt to obtain any explanation of it from Captain Robertson himself. Instead of that, they proceeded, with the full privity of their commander, Colonel Bentinck, to draw up a round robin against the accused, demanding that the power of the Commander-in-Chief should be invoked to drive him from the service. But this document, to which the Colonel himself canvassed for signatures, was of course withheld from the eyes of its presentation the accused was never allowed to read it, for fear of legal consequences. When the Court-Martial came on this honourable composition was of course called for. But the Adjutant had, "by the advice of some ladies," destroyed it two days before the Court-Martial opened. This is, by their own confession the kind of warfare which "officers and gentlemen" of the Dragoon Guards practise, in dealing with the character and the prospects of a brother officer. A civilian might have thought it desirable to ascertain the truth of a rumour before using it to blast a man's reputation and to destroy his future career. If the civilian was very scrupulous, he might even have deemed it necessary to confront the accuser and the accused; or at least to hear the accused in his own defence. If he was very squeamish he might have disliked the attempt to bring down upon a man ignominy and ruin by the concoction of a round robin. If a civilian had been in Colonel Bentinck's place, he might have shrunk from suppressing letters which had been entrusted to him to forward, or from attempting by studied insults and exercise of his superior military authority to worry a man into a resignation which he had no power to enforce. He might even have thought it beneath the dignity of a Colonel to intrigue against one of his own officers, and secretly aid in getting up the round robin ostensibly addressed to himself for his own observation. There is no knowing what scruples a civilian might have conceived. We have far from exhausted the list. But this is evidently not the way they manage things in a society of "officers and gentlemen."

Whether Captain Robertson is guilty or innocent of charges, which have not, publicly, been distinctly enumerated, we, of course, cannot express an opinion. But it is clear that the most innocent man that ever lived might fall a victim to the system of secret persecution which has prevailed in the 4th Dragoon Guards. No officer's character is proof against secret memorials based on unauthenticated rumours, and backed by the whole power of powerful military commanders. The best reputation may be stabbed by such weapons as secret cabals, documents used and then suppressed, and *non mi ricordo* evidence. The Irish papers intimate that certain aristocratic prejudices are at the bottom of the systematic persecution to which Captain Robertson has been exposed. Whether this has been so in fact or not, it is obvious that the machinery employed by the officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards is admirably calculated for such an end.

EDWARD IRVING.

(*From Macmillan's Magazine, for May* 1862.)

IN these days of building the sepulchres of the prophets, it is strange we should have had to wait so long for a biography of Edward Irving. Divers sketches of his life and work there have been—among which Mr. Wilks's deserves special praise; but a full, detailed biography we have not seen till now. In Mrs. Oliphant's two volumes* we trace the history and mark the aspects the joy and grief and conflict of his life, as we have never before been able to do. He moves before us along his grand and stormy track, an antique, heroic presence—at last disentangled, and that by the touch of a tender hand, from the mean accidents, the stupidities, and deformities that had gathered round him.

We confess to having felt a certain misgiving when we learnt that this biography was to be written by the distinguished lady who has now achieved her difficult task so successfully. We doubted whether feminine genius, however versatile and keen, could rightly apprehend and set forth all the involved theologies and ecclesiastical contentions which Irving's biographer must needs chronicle and review. That any woman should have done so in a thoroughly methodical and exhaustive way would have been little short of a miracle. That Mrs. Oliphant has done it in a way clear, reverent, and unaffected, is one of her highest distinctions—perhaps her very highest literary distinction. Her work is admirable: here and there a little too detailed and lovingly minute, as was natural in a female biographer; but, on the whole, presenting a most living, consistent, vivid picture of Irving. The history of the whole theological conflict of the period in Scottish Church Annals which embraces Irving's career, detached from its mere personal and biographic accidents, has yet to be written. Those who know anything of that period will know to whom we refer when we say that there is but one man now living who could do it full justice—whose personal engagement in the struggle and knowledge of its heroes, whose breadth of culture, and wealth of historic and theologic lore, would enable him to describe it in all its manifold relations to antecedent and subsequent forms of speculation and belief. We trust such a full and philosophic history may yet be written. For that period in Scotch Church History—in the rather obscure history of a small and poor Church—the same echoes are rolling still over Protestant Christendom.

As it is, we accept very thankfully, Mrs. Oliphant's two volumes, and we shall proceed to indicate the leading points and aspects of the remarkable history they chronicle.

Born in August, 1792, at Annan, hard by the swift-flowing Solway, Edward Irving grew up amid the shadows of those green and grey Dumfriesshire hills, where the martyrs of the Covenant fought and fell, and where the lonely cairn still marks their resting-place here and there along the braes. The society around was *douce* and orderly, with a tinge of the old Covenanting gravity about it, and still with the traditions of the persecutions supplying the place of grander epics or older story by the border *ingles*. Mrs. Oliphant draws a pretty sketch, like one of Creswick's, of the boy Irving wending, of a Sunday afternoon, "amid the little band of patriachs, through hedgerows fragrant with every succession of blossom, to where the low, grey hills closed in around that little hamlet of Ecclefechan, forgotten shrine of some immemorial Celtic saint—a scene not grandly picturesque, but full of a sweet pastoral freedom and solitude; the hills rising grey against the sky, with slopes of springy turf where the sheep pastured, and shepherds of an antique type pondered the ways of God with men; the road crossed at many a point, and sometimes accompanied, by tiny brooklets, too small to claim a separate name, tinkling unseen among the grass and underwood. . . . This country gleams with a perpetual youth. The hills rise clear and wistful through the sharp air—this, with its Roman camp indented on its side, that with its melancholy Repentance Tower standing out upon the height; the moor brightens forth, as one approaches, into sweet breaks of heather, and golden clumps of gorse; the burns sing in a never-failing liquid cheerfulness through all their invisible courses; the quiet hamlets and cottages breathing forth that aromatic betrayal of all their warm turf fires. Place in this landscape that grave group upon the way, bending their steps to the rude meeting-house in which their austere worship was to be celebrated, holding discourse as they approached upon subjects not so much of religious feeling as of high metaphysical theology, with the boy among them, curiously attracted by their talk, timing his elastic footsteps to their heavy tread, and always especially impressed by the grey fathers of that world which dawns all fresh and dewy upon his own vision."

From these placid landscapes and from this patriarchal society, whence he carried with him the germ of that Old World statelinsss of speech and manner which afterwards distinguished him, Irving went to Edinburgh College, whence Carlyle describes him returning, after having travelled through a "whole wonder-land of knowledge, with college prizes, high character and promise; nothing but joy, health, hopefulness without end, looking out from the blooming young man." We then see him teaching mathematics in the burgh school of Haddington, arguing high theological problems with the orthodox minister, and provoking the prophecy from the prescient medical man of the town, "That youth will scrape a hole in everything he is called to believe." Then he goes to Kirkaldy, where he opens a school, and, in the exercise of a somewhat Spartan discipline, "skelps" his pupils so atrociously that the shrieks of their torment made day hideous in the surrounding lanes. Session after session, indeed, a carpenter from over the way is reported to have appeared at the door of the school-room, with his shirt sleeves rolled up to his elbows, and an axe upon his shoulder, asking, with dreadful irony, "Do ye want a hand the day, Mr. Irving?" Notwithstanding these inclinations, however, the school prospered, and the teacher was loved and honoured. Presently he enters the Church, and begins to preach, but without much "acceptance," as it is called in Scotland—the hard-headed Presbyterian critics deciding that the "young laud had ower muckle gran'eur." And, though he gave up the school, and devoted himself to his new work, it was not till after a long time that he found a sphere of regular duty. He had, indeed, too much grandeur to suit the common necessities of common life, and after-years were only to make too painfully plain the truth of the unconscious Kirkaldy prophecy. At last, in autumn, 1819, he became "assistant" to Dr. Chalmers, in Glasgow, and began his work in earnest. In that part of iron and cotton, with an apostolic enthusiasm and air of stately authority that disconcerted the sober Glasgow idea of the minister's "helper." The steady-going Glasgow folk accorded him a certain measure of respect and regard as the great Doctor's assistant; but it is evident they neither liked his ways nor understood his preaching. "I took him for a cavalry officer," said one, scandalized that the assistant should be the grandest-looking man in the town. "It was very peculiar," observed another, "that, every house Mr. Irving went into, he should pause on the threshold, and say, 'Peace to be this house;' while a kind of charity, which made him melt down a legacy he received into one pound notes, one of which he distributed in his perambulations daily till the bequest was exhausted, was far too practical to find any better "acceptance" than the grandeur of his preachings.

After two or three years' labour in Glasgow he was removed to the wider sphere of London, and became minister of the Caledonian Chapel, Hatton Garden. Here it was that, in an independent position—ordained priest and pastor of his own Church and flock—with a loftier and purer enthusiasm for his Master's cause, and grander estimate of the dignity of his own office than had often stimulated the energies of Presbyterian minister before, he began to unroll his successful career.

He flashed forth from the obscurity of his small chapel and humble office—"the messenger," to use Carlyle's words, "of truth in an age of shams: one standing up amid the "crooked and perverse generation," to speak to it of the Eternal and Divine, "as the spirit and power of Elias." Not only did he speedily rally round him a numerous band of believers, but the whole of London was stirred to its depths by his burning words. All that was greatest, fairest, best in London, was soon surging, in one eager weekly wave, round Hatton Garden. "Sir James Mackintosh had been, by some unexpected circumstance, led to hear the new preacher, and heard Irving, in his prayer describe an unknown family of orphans belonging to the obscure congregation as now "thrown upon the fatherhood of God." The words seized upon the mind of the philosopher, and he repeated them to Canning, who "started," as Mackintosh relates, and made an instant engagement to accompany his friend to the Scotch church on the following Sunday." Shortly after a discussion took place in the House of Commons, in which the revenues of the Church were referred to, and the necessary mercantile relation between high talent and good pay insisted upon. Canning told the House that so far from universal was this rule that he himself had lately heard a Scotch minister, trained in one of the most poorly endowed of Churches, and educated in one of her outlying dependencies, possessed of no endowment at all, preach the most eloquent sermon that he had ever listened to. The curiosity awakened by this speech is said to have been the first beginning of that invasion of society which startled "Hatton Garden out of itself."

The spectacle is so strange of this intellectual, critical, fashionable London crowd pressing, Sunday after Sunday, into the narrow pews of the little Scotch kirk, listening to the plain Scotch psalmody and the long Scotch prayers, and with a rapt attention, for two hours or so at a time, to the protracted preaching (for Irving never had any notion of measuring his message by *time*), that it will be well to mark what was the actual cause of this extraordinary attraction. There is no doubt, it was, primarily, Irving himself—the man just as he stood and spoke in his pulpit, tall in stature, grand in presence, raven-locked, with a voice of wonderful music, and eyes, the one of which, as some one said to his great delight, had the gleam of the eye of one of Salvator Rosa's Bandits, the other of that of a Spanish Saint Murcia. There he stood, with his quasi-apostolic-authoritative: intensely human and earnest, before *earnest* became the hackneyed word it is now: look and voice, tone and gesture, all giving the world "assurance of a *man*."

But the attraction was owing to something more than this. In a time when truth was but feebly spoken, when Christian faith was not too strong and vital, he stood up, and spoke to his generation, and (recognising his fit mission) to the heads and leaders of this generation—to the sages and peers and senators who thronged around him—out of the fulness of an intense conviction. And this conviction was the conviction of that truth which, in his phrase to us, "Doctrine of Sacrifice," Mr. Maurice says he learnt from Edward Irving—a truth once held strongly by his old Covenanting forefathers, but now feebly overlaid with the formalities of a Calvinistic creed—that there was a "Living Being, the Ruler of the Earth, the Standard of Righteousness, the Orderer of men's acts in all the common relations of life; the want of which belief is the cause of all feebleness and immorality in our age." And, as he stood forth to proclaim this, his was not the dull doctrinal discoursing which went by the name of "Evangelical" preaching in the pulpits of those days, but the outpouring of the soul of one who, "spurred at heart with fleriest energy," shot his "arrows of lightning" at whatever social, or intellectual, or religious falsehood and disorder offended his lofty sense of right and wrong. The vices of the rich rather than the vices of the poor, the time-serving of his political world, the errors of the intellectual, the shams of the religious—all were passed in stern review in those high arguments and orations of righteousness and of judgment to come, which roused London from its propriety and indifferentism, and broke, with a specially startling crash, upon the decorous slumber of the "religious world."

But it was not only this consciousness of a prophetic burden that chained his hearers to Irving. They saw in him too a man who, with a faith above that of bishop or patriarch, believed in his own apostleship, his own divine commission. There was always in him, curiously enough, even to the last, a more than Presbyterian doggedness of devotion to the Kirk of Scotland, combined with a higher and truer Churchmen's belief in the divine origin, character, and significance of the Church, its priesthood, and its sacraments. As regards the sacraments indeed, his teaching was identical with, and no doubt gave a great stimulus to, that which was afterwards developed among the "Tractarians" of Oxford. And, in his own opinion, no bishop inherited a more undoubted episcopate than he. He, the minister of the Scotch Kirk in Hatton Garden, was the bishop of that "ecclesia;" his kirk-session the presbyters: his deacons as truly deacons as Stephen and Phillip of old. The whole "threefold ministry" was fully represented, and worked in perfect harmony, and, as he believed, in unbroken Apostolic Order, within the circle of his own congregation. With the consciousness of all this apostolic and episcopal dignity and authority, he preached loftily on the Sundays from the ungainly pulpit, which his kingly imagination sublimed into a throne as grand as that of Athanasius; and he moved in the week-days through the streets and lanes of London, on his ceaseless errand of charity, not the poor minister of a struggling Presbyterian chapel, but a brother of bishops, and heir of the Apostles.

A man like this could not but speedily make his impress felt, and win from his generation "the scorn of scorn, the love of love." He was a new power, a new influence in London: and, when people had a cause to gain, they tried to enlist this mighty voice on their side, thinking that its utterances could be doubt be trained to the common uses and expediences of the world, and to take its part in defending the popular compact which even Religious Societies do not disdain to make between God and Mammon. But it would not do. They take him to their Missionary Meetings, where he hears an Evangelical orator proclaiming that "the first requisite of the modern Missionary is *prudence*, and the second *prudence*, and the third *prudence*," and then they hear him, from the pulpit where he is asked to plead their cause, idealizing, in those stately periods which he seemed to have learnt to frame at the feet of Milton and Hooker, the picture of no modern prudent Missionary, but of the burning Evangelist, the hero of the Cross: going forth without staff and scrip, thinking nothing of subscriptions, with no vision of edified crowds in Exeter Hall, but caring only "to spend and to be spent" in the Master's cause. The man who could thus discourse (and that for *three hours and a half*), and who could then publish his oration, inscribing it to "his dear and honoured friend, Samuel Taylor Coleridge," could clearly find little sympathy in the fold of the orthodox. He was cast in another mould than that of the age he lived in. To its prudent vision he seemed out of joint. And yet, perhaps, imprudent and visionary as he seemed, he was in harmony with a higher truth, and sounder wisdom than those of the world around him! That world certainly in eighteen centuries had made wonderful improvements on the simple model to which his soul was true.

That such a ministry as Irving's should have continued, season after season, to enjoy its first absolute and uninterrupted influence and popularity, would have been impossible. The enormous length of his sermons was enough to exhaust both. That it did not do so earlier is a striking proof of his unrivalled power in oratory. By-and-by, however, we hear of mild remonstrances from his elders—silenced with the absolute wilful authoritativeness which was characteristic of him. "They came to speak of *time*," he writes after a meeting of his kirk-session, "and then I told them they must talk no more to me concerning the ministry of the word, for I would submit to no authority in that matter but the authority of the Church, from which also I would take liberty to appeal if it gainsaid my conscience. I am resolved that two hours and a half I will have the privilege of."

But another fault than that of the lengthiness came to be laid to the charge of Irving's sermons; which, by the time he opened his new church in Regent Square, early in 1827, no longer drew the fashionable crowds that used to besiege Hatton Garden. The whisper of heterodoxy arose. It was said he was heterodox on a cardinal point of doctrine—the human nature of our Lord.

It would be interesting, were it possible, to trace a nexus of logical development in Irving's theological belief. But it is impossible. He was not led by logical sequences. "Oh," he said once to his friend Campbell, "you see all the angles of a subject; but I have a great *instinct of truth*." There was, indeed, about much of Irving's action and belief a lofty unreasonableness—a vein, one might almost say, of sublime madness—in which he vindicated to himself his own consistency, but which was to common minds unintelligible. At all events we do not see any natural development in his views, or why one succeeded another in the order they assumed. At first, as we have said, an earnest preacher of righteousness, he became, at the hint of Mr. Hatley Frere, an enthusiastic student of prophecy—a member of the Albury School of the Prophets, and a foreteller of the speedy return of the Lord. Then again, and with equal fervour, he became the expounder of the human nature of the Lord.

At this juncture the cry of heresy was raised. Strange jealousy of orthodoxy! He might indulge unchallenged in any vagaries he chose in the field of Prophecy unchallenged; but he is pounced upon as he touches what was, to all his accusers, a point of abstract scholastic theology, but to him the very core and life of all his creed. What *he did hold* was the perfect union of Christ with man—His assumption of our very nature, and that He preserved that nature sinless through the power of the Holy Spirit, and not in virtue of any exceptional sinlessness of its own. What he *was accused of holding* was what was called, with a wilful perverseness, "the Sinfulness and Corruption of our Lord's Human Nature." This was a misrepresentation. What Irving in effect maintained was that, if our Lord's humanity was not the same as ours, His sympathy with man must have been a fiction. He may for us, and in our nature, have overcome the world and the devil, but not *the flesh*. "This," says Mrs. Oliphant, "was the substance of Irving's belief." And when, from unexpected quarters everywhere round him, he discovered that other men, that his fathers and brethren in his own Church, disavowed this central view which gave life and reality to the Gospel, it went to his heart like a personal affliction. It was not that they differed from him, but they converted subject. Him it impeached that they denied the Lord the deepest heart of Divine grace and pity. The real, unspeakable redemption seemed to Irving overlooked and despised when this wonderful identity of nature was disputed.

He was entering now into the thick of the weary battle, from which, during this life, he was to have no discharge. The heresy cry assumed a more decided tone. He is first brought to the bar of the presbytery of London, and charged, by the three or four nameless ministers who constituted that court, with false doctrine. He takes "the somewhat lofty and wilful step" of denying their jurisdiction; since he had been ordained, not by them, but by a presbytery within the bounds of Scotland. This was in the end of 1830. But the matter was not to rest here. In May, 1831, his treatises on Christ's Human Nature were formally condemned by the General Assembly—the same court that had deposed Campbell of Row for preaching a free pardon and a universal atonement. No heavier blow could have fallen on one so loyally devoted to his mother Church than this.

Here, perhaps, when we come in direct contract with the great questions which in those days the popular councils of the Scottish Church so rudely and rashly decided, we feel that our guide is somewhat perplexed by the intricacies of her way. Besides the lack of exact method—inevitable probably, in a feminine biographer, who must needs digress from the most abstract heights to chronicle the birth of a baby, or the minutiæ of a summer excursion—we can see that Mrs. Oliphant has been mildly discomforted by the unwonted theological problems that she has had to deal with. We, for our part, have not space here to enter into Irving's views at length, or to wait on the Lord if haply He might endue him, too, "His faithful servant and soldier," with some portion of the Spirit. "There he did stand," says Mrs. Oliphant, and the words paint his position. "absolute in a primitive heroic faith." "Other men have founded sects to rule them: Irving, no founder of a sect, came forth through repeated anguish and conflict, as the head of his community, only to serve and to obey."

By-and-by, the "utterance in power" come forth, and he, the *born* priest and prophet, is re-ordained by the self-constituted apostle to be "angel" of the Church in London. He may open his closed lips once more—but only to be rebuked and silenced whenever the apostle shall deem fit. And it is plain to see that this great, natural, real soul was sadly in the way of those rapidly-growing new conventionalities to which only the conviction that they were ordained by God could make him bow his head, and was an embarrassing presence to the lesser men around, who knew not how to adapt their vestments to the limbs of a giant." At last, in the autumn of 1834, he is dismissed from London, being ordered by "the Power" to go as a prophet to Scotland, and to do a good work there. He goes, and goes gladly. It must be an unconscious relief to him to escape from the entanglements of the London Church. The free air of his fatherland will surely quicken his languid pulse; and, besides, is he not going to help to lay there the foundations of the city of God—that sublime unworldly Latter-Day ideal in which he still believes? But he is to learn that his ideal is not here that the City of God is in Heaven. Unknowing, he is coming home to die. He reaches Glasgow, the scene of his first earnest Christian labours, and lies down on the bed of death. The "prophets" prophesy that he is not to die. Yet life is such a wasting burden to him now that he murmurs some sad words about "departing and being with Christ, which is far better." He is chidden for his lack of faith, and answers "I have expressed to you my desire, not my expectation." Still, even in the twilight of the endless day, he clings with a desperate tenacity to what he believes is the voice and will of God. As the "wheels of being" grow slow, he is heard murmuring to himself the Hebrew measures of the twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want."

"As the current of life grew feebler and feebler," writes Mrs. Oliphant, with the direct simplicity of narrative and feeling which is always most pathetic, "a last debate seemed to rise in that soul which was now hidden with God. They heard him murmuring to himself in inarticulate argument, confusedly struggling in his weakness to account for this visible death which, at last, his human faculties could no longer refuse to believe in—perhaps touched with ineffable trouble that his Master had seemed to fail of His word and promise. At last, that self-argument came to a sublime conclusion in a trust more strong than life or death. As the gloomy December Sunday sank into the night-shadows, his last audible words on earth fell from his pale lips. The last thing like a sentence we could make out was, 'If I die, I die unto the Lord. Amen!' And so, at the wintry midnight hour which ended that Sabbath day, the last bonds of mortal trouble dropped asunder, and the saint and martyr entered into the rest of his Lord."

"Amen!" He who had lived to God for so many hard and bitter years, enduring all the pangs of mortal trouble, in his Lord at last, with a sigh of unspeakable disappointment and consolation, contented himself to say "Amen!" and could add anything more to that last utterance, which rounds into a perfection beyond the reach of art this sorrowful and splendid life. So far as sight or sound could be had of him, to use his own touching words, he had "a good voyage," though in the night and dark. And again let us say, "Amen!"

Thus his life-history ended—right bravely and faithfully though all those who had known him on which he had seen his sublime ideas of right and truth gradually scorned and rejected by the Church and the world. He had preached righteousness in the great congregation; and Belial and Mammon were as dominant as before! He had unrolled the dark and splendid web of the Apocalypse; and men had laughed at the revelation to scorn! He had proclaimed his Lord's oneness with our humanity; as the root and hope of all humanity, and the Church of his love had branded him as heretic and traitor! He had seen the dawning glory of "the latter day," and had heard with the outward ear the very voice of God; and the dawn had faded, and the voice had spoken only to silence and wound and trouble him! It seemed all a failure; and so he died.

We have been led to speak so directly of Irving that we have almost forgotten his biographer; and we believe she will consider this her highest praise. Her book sets him forth so clearly, in his lofty individuality, that we who knew him can see so lived by faith and not by sight should have believed that such visible and audible manifestations of the Spirit could indicate a loftier revelation, or a nearer union, than His daily silent influences. No "revelation" ever came through Irving's own lips—no "gift" was ever vouchsafed to him; and yet, with a heroic self-forgetful humility and faith, he believed in such manifestations. Inspiration of men and women whose prophesyings and speakings in tongues filled his Church with outcry and disorder. Their shoutings are to him the veritable voice of the Eternal Spirit; and, when at last he foresees that his kirk-session and his congregation are resolved to forbid these utterances within the Regent Square Church, it is on account of their blindness and hardness of heart that the graves, and not because their resolution will result in his being a beggared and excommunicated man. "If I perish," he writes. "I perish, Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

He was driven from the church in Regent Square at the instance of the trustees, and retired, with those who stood by him, to an empty hall, where he conducted a service of which the "utterances in power" were now a recognised part. Still he was not cut off from the communion of the Church of Scotland. But that last blow was almost to fall. In 1833, he had been summoned before the presbytery of Annan, by which he had been ordained, to answer to the old charge of heresy concerning Christ's Human Nature. Virtually the charge was not this, but the fact of his having permitted, in his congregation, the "utterances in power." But on this charge he was arraigned, and on this deposed, by the unknown junta of country ministers to whom the singular constitution of the Scottish Church committed the trial of her great son, and the decision of an all-important doctrine. And he was deposed, be it observed, in spite of his solemn declaration that he did not hold, and had never held, the doctrine obstinately imputed to him.

This was the beginning of the end. Heartand flesh began to faint and fail after this. He came back to London and preached a farewell sermon, like to that in Rejoice hath broken my heart:" came back, not, as is popularly supposed, to become the Angel of the new "Church"—the inspired head of a new apostolate—but to stand humbly and reverently aside at the bidding of the "gifted," who forbade him even to exercise the office of an evangelist in their new society, and, with a sublime and forlorn faith and patience, to wait on the Lord if haply He might endue him, too, "His faithful servant and soldier," with some portion of the Spirit. "There he did stand," says Mrs. Oliphant, and the words paint his position. "absolute in a primitive heroic faith." "Other men have founded sects to rule them: Irving, no founder of a sect, came forth through repeated anguish and conflict, as the head of his community, only to serve and to obey."

By-and-by, the "utterance in power" come forth, and he, the *born* priest and prophet, is re-ordained by the self-constituted apostle to be "angel" of the Church in London. He may open his closed lips once more—but only to be rebuked and silenced whenever the apostle shall deem fit. And it is plain to see that this great, natural, real soul was sadly in the way of those rapidly-growing new conventionalities to which only the conviction that they were ordained by God could make him bow his head, and was an embarrassing presence to the lesser men around, who knew not how to adapt their vestments to the limbs of a giant." At last, in the autumn of 1834, he is dismissed from London, being ordered by "the Power" to go as a prophet to Scotland, and to do a good work there. He goes, and goes gladly. It must be an unconscious relief to him to escape from the entanglements of the London Church. The free air of his fatherland will surely quicken his languid pulse; and, besides, is he not going to help to lay there the foundations of the city of God—that sublime unworldly Latter-Day ideal in which he still believes? But he is to learn that his ideal is not here that the City of God is in Heaven. Unknowing, he is coming home to die. He reaches Glasgow, the scene of his first earnest Christian labours, and lies down on the bed of death. The "prophets" prophesy that he is not to die. Yet life is such a wasting burden to him

* "The Life of Edward Irving: Illustrated by his Journals and Correspondence." By Mrs. Oliphant. 2 vols. London: Rusbi and Blackett. 1862.

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